

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A2 81. 3689

E 76
RESERVE

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular

U.S.D.A.
NAT'L AGRIC LIBRARY
RECEIVED

OCT 22 '79

PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

coffee

Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board • USDA

FCOF 5-79
October 1979

WORLD COFFEE CROP UP FROM INITIAL ESTIMATE

Summary

The second USDA estimate of the 1979/80 world coffee crop is for a total production of 80.2 million bags (60 kilograms each). This is 1.9 million bags larger than the first estimate of total output, and 4 percent above the revised estimate for 1978/79. (Based on past performance, the chances are two out of three that the second estimate of total production will not vary more than 3.3 percent from the final outturn for the year.)

Exportable production, which represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries, is estimated at 60.1 million bags, up from 57.9 million bags in 1978/79.

Production in North America is largely unchanged, except for Haiti, which was revised upward, and the Dominican Republic, which was lowered due to significant berry loss reported from hurricane David. South American production is up about 300,000 bags, due to improved prospects for crops in Ecuador and Peru. Estimates for Brazil and Colombia, the leading and second leading world producers, respectively, remain unchanged.

The principal change in Africa is for the Ivory Coast, where the crop outlook for 1979/80 has greatly improved due to favorable growing conditions. In Asia, Indonesia's crop estimates for both 1978/79 and 1979/80 were increased sharply since recent exports support a higher production capability than previously carried.

Production

North America

Production of coffee in North America in 1979/80 is estimated at 15.6 million bags, with exportable

production at 12 million. Total production is slightly lower than the first estimate but is 274,000 bags larger than the 1978/79 outturn. Exportable production in 1979/80 is up 4 percent from the first estimate due mainly to a reduction in estimated consumption in Mexico and an upward revision in the crop estimate for Haiti. When more definitive information becomes available as to the damage caused by hurricane David, the estimate for the Dominican Republic will be revised accordingly.

Costa Rica's 1979/80 crop is estimated at 1.6 million bags, down about 9 percent from the record 1978/79 outturn, but still a very good yield. Last year was the third consecutive year that output increased and it is not considered likely that production will be up again, although the weather has been very good.

Export contracts for the 1978/79 crop through July 15 were reported at 84,608 metric tons (1,410,161 bags), valued at \$222.5 million, or \$2.63 per kilogram. As of the same date last year, 67,452 tons (1,124,222 bags) were under contract for export, valued at 247.5 million, or \$3.67 per kilogram. Also as of July 15, some 132,994 bags of green coffee had been sold at auction for domestic consumption.

The Government has announced a program to increase coffee production by about 475,000 bags during the next 6 years. The increase will not come from expanding the present area in coffee, but from replanting 22,500 hectares to a higher density and the renovation of 2,500 hectares. The credit will be channeled through the national banking system and will total the equivalent of about US\$82 million. The financing terms will be 10 percent interest per year, with a 3-year grace period and 4 years of amortization.

Prior to hurricane David, coffee production in the Dominican Republic in 1979/80 was expected to reach 1 million bags. This would have been nearly half again higher than the 1978/79 crop (a down year in

the 2-year cycle), but would have depended also on some improvement in cultural practices. While specific information is not yet available, damage caused by "David" to the 1979/80 coffee crop is believed to be significant—thus the crop is tentatively estimated at 700,000 bags pending an onsite assessment of the situation.

Before the storm, exports in 1979/80 were being forecast to exceed 700,000 bags, as in 1977/78. This is not considered likely now. In 1978/79, exports are estimated at a disappointing 400,000 bags, with foreign exchange earnings from coffee at around \$65 million. In 1977/78, coffee exports totaled 755,500 bags valued about \$164 million.

El Salvador's 1979/80 production continues to be estimated at 3 million bags, the same as in the preceeding year. Virtually all sources agree that the crop outlook is excellent, as growing conditions remain favorable. Available information on trade places exports as high as 3.2 million bags for the year ending September 30, 1979. This would be the highest level since 1974/75. Exports were approximately 3 million bags for the 10-month period, October 1978-July 1979.

Production in Guatemala in 1979/80 is estimated at 2.7 million bags, or 100,000 bags higher than in 1978/79. Growing conditions for the 1979/80 crop have been better than average. Blooming started about 2 weeks early, and with good moisture conditions, coffee berries have been developing fully. In addition, young trees planted 3 to 4 years ago are beginning to bear and this will add to the size of the forthcoming crop.

Because cotton and sugarcane production is becoming more mechanized, more of the migrant labor force is available for harvesting although the total number of workers is diminishing. Also, wages are still increasing and this makes harvesting more attractive to pickers.

Between October 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979 Guatemala exported a record 2.23 million bags valued at \$382 million. Total exports for all of 1978/79 are forecast at 2.33 million bags, with slightly higher shipments a possibility in 1979/80.

Mexico's coffee production in 1979/80 is still estimated at 3.8 million bags, the same as in 1978/79. If weather conditions continue optimal, however, it is

possible that the crop outturn could be 5 to 6 percent higher, or around the 4-million-bag level.

Exports from October 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979 rose to 2.55 million bags and are likely to reach 3 million bags for the full year. This would exceed 1977/78 shipments by 75 percent. For 1979/80, exports are likely to drop somewhat as beginning stocks are expected to be down from those of a year earlier.

INMECAFE (Mexican Coffee Institute) has established a new system for assuring adequate domestic supplies at reasonable prices to local roasters. Exporters have agreed to supply roasters with coffee at an established official price according to traditional and customary requirements. As long as no complaints are lodged with INMECAFE against an exporter, the shipper is free to request an export license without restrictions.

South America

Coffee production in South America for 1979/80 is now estimated at 38 million bags, up almost 300,000 bags from the first estimate and 7 percent larger than total production in 1978/79. Exportable production for South America is estimated at 26.4 million, almost 2 million bags more than the comparable estimate for 1978/79. The increase for 1979/80 is due to improved prospects for Ecuador and Peru. There are no changes in the estimates for Brazil and Colombia.

Brazil's 1979/80 production is estimated at 22.5 million bags, unchanged from the first estimate, and compares with 20 million bags for 1978/79. Although the May 30-June 1 frost adversely affected the quality of the 1979/80 crop, most of the coffee cherries appeared to have reached full development (although not the full ripening stage) with little effect on the total volume. The frost did do considerable damage to coffee trees, especially in Minas Gerais, and as previously reported, will have a major impact on the 1980 outturn (1980/81 season).

The Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) has revised Brazil's coffee tree population data for the 1978 harvest and released its first estimate of existing tree population (in million trees) for 1979 as follows:

Coffee Producing States	1978 Harvest (Final)	1979 Harvest (Estimate)
Parana:		
Productive	591	571
Nonproductive	244	253
Total	835	824
Sao Paulo:		
Productive	702	748
Nonproductive	252	207
Total	954	955
Minas Gerais:		
Productive	549	740
Nonproductive	297	137
Total	846	877
Espirito Santo:		
Productive	309	358
Nonproductive	95	80
Total	404	438
Others:		
Productive	186	186
Nonproductive	114	114
Total	300	300
Brazil:		
Productive	2,336	2,603
Nonproductive	1,003	791
Total	3,339	3,394

During Brazil's coffee year July-June 1978/79, preliminary information places exports of green and soluble coffee at 12,828,000 bags, green bean equivalent (GBE), compared with 7,326,000 bags in 1977/78 and 17,317,000 bags in 1976/77. An IBC estimate indicates that about 5.8 million bags of coffee, GBE, valued at \$907 million, were registered for export during January-June 1979.

On June 4, the IBC suspended until further notice registrations of sales declarations for export of green and soluble coffee to await further assessment of damage done by the frost and to more fully analyze the market. Subsequently, the IBC on June 29 reopened export registrations and raised the minimum registration price for export of green coffee from US\$1.81 per pound to US\$2.00 and the contribution quota from US\$103 to US\$120 per 60-kg bag.

On July 16, the IBC again suspended export registrations, after some weakening in world market prices. On July 27, export registrations were reopened for shipments to be made exclusively during the month of October 1979.

From time to time, the IBC adjusts minimum registration prices for coffee for export along with

contribution quotas (export taxes) as it feels warranted, in view of market conditions. Export taxes also are routinely changed to reflect changes in the official rate of exchange of the Brazilian cruzeiro vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar.

Thus, on July 31, the IBC raised the value of the contribution quota on green coffee exports from US\$122 to US\$132 per bag, for shipments during October. On August 1, the contribution was raised to US\$135 following a revision in the official rate of exchange from NCr\$25.97 to NCr\$26.67 per U.S. dollar and on September 4, the minimum export registration price was raised to US\$2.05 per pound for shipments during September and November.

The IBC support price to growers effective July 2, 1979 is NCr\$3,000 (US\$116) per bag. This price will be automatically increased to NCr\$3,800 and to NCr\$4,200 per bag on January 1, 1980 and on April 1, 1980, respectively. This pricing policy tends to encourage growers to hold coffee off the market, since they are eligible to receive loans on their inventories on the basis of 60 percent of the support prices in force.

The Institute of Agricultural Economics (IEA) of the State of Sao Paulo Department of Agriculture has published the results of a research study on the cost of production of coffee for the 1979 harvest in Sao Paulo. In summary, these costs are (1) NCr\$4,588 per bag (US\$2.94 per kg) for yields of 5 bags per hectare, (2) NCr\$2,786 per bag (US\$1.79 per kg) for yields of 10 bags per hectare and (3) NCr\$1,759 per bag (US\$1.13 per kg) for yields of 20 bags per hectare. According to IEA, these represent an increase of about 58 percent over cost of production in 1978.

As of July 16, 1979, the Government raised the consumers' price of ground roasted coffee from NCr\$82.50 to NCr\$120.00 per kilogram (US\$1.44 to \$2.10 per pound). The Government has also authorized a price increase for the "Cafezinho" (a small cup of coffee) at coffee bars from NCr\$2.00 to NCr\$2.50.

Colombia's 1979/80 coffee production is estimated at 11.5 million bags, unchanged from the first FAS estimate of the crop. The 1978/79 outturn also is unchanged at 11.3 million bags from a harvested area reported at 1.1 million hectares, a planted area of 1.14 million hectares, and a tree population of over 3 billion. A sizable increase in Colombia's total area and tree population is indicated for 1979/80, although it will take several years for new plantings to begin to bear fruit.

Recently, Colombian press reports have echoed the claim by some ecologists that the high-yielding, high-density planted "caturre" variety of coffee has affected the biological balance in coffee producing regions. In the State of Caldas, one of the leading coffee states, the area planted to caturre is estimated

at 89,000 hectares and produces reportedly 65 percent of total State-wide production and 11 percent of total national production.

Soil scientists claim that cultivation practices by some growers cause severe damage to soils. This is further acerbated, they say because no grass cover is left after planting. Since most caturra plantings are grown without shade, erosion is likely to occur where the slopes are very steep. Also, extensive clearing of forest land to accommodate the suntype coffees reportedly has caused disruptions in rainfall distribution patterns and a scarcity of water for some local communities.

Exports during the first 9 months of 1978/79 are reported at 8.6 million bags, a record level and 76 percent above the corresponding level for October-June 1977/78. Europe as a whole took 57 percent, the United States, 35 percent. Foreign exchange earnings for the same 9-month period reached \$1.6 billion, up 30 percent from the 1977/78 level. Legal exports for the full October-September 1978/79 marketing year are estimated at 10.4 million bags, with an additional 650,000 bags moving under contraband.

In June, the Coffee Growers Federation (CGF) announced that a new coffee variety, which has indicated high resistance to several rust strains, will be available for 1980 plantings. It has been identified as "Variedad Colombia" and is the result of years of research at the Chinchina Coffee Experiment Station.

In **Peru** the 1979/80 estimate of coffee production is now 1.1 million bags, or slightly higher than the estimate for 1978/79. Reportedly, temperature and rainfall in most coffee areas during the growing season have been favorable and no serious insect damage has occurred. While rust has been reported in some areas, this should have little or no impact on yields this year.

Exports during April-March 1978/79 totaled 878,000 bags, 16 percent higher than in the preceding crop year. Exports in 1979/80 are expected to approximate last year's level.

The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a national plan for the control of coffee rust. As of early August, however, the plan had not been initiated due to the lack of funds. Some action has been taken to make farmers familiar with rust control practices and some spraying equipment has been purchased.

Africa

The second estimate of total coffee production in Africa for 1979/80 is 19 million bags, with exportable production at 16.5 million. This is 775,000 bags more than the initial FAS estimate for 1979/80,

with most of the increased in the Ivory Coast. Significant revisions also were made in estimates for 1978/79, with overall production down 257,000 bags from the preceding estimate for the year. More complete data on trade and stocks suggested a reduction in Madagascar's output of some 300,000 bags. Similarly, Rwanda production was down while Kenya output was further reduced due to excessive rains. These were partly offset by a somewhat larger figure for the Ivory Coast.

The estimate for Kenya's 1979/80 coffee crop is 1.25 million bags, about 10 percent higher than in 1978/79, given favorable growing conditions. Rains during the past 3 years have been excessive for coffee and have resulted in lower yields. A major factor worrying coffee growers is the continued rise in costs of fertilizers and chemicals for control of disease, pests, and weeds.

In 1978/79, deliveries to the mills through July 17 totaled 833,500 bags. Exports during 1978/79 are estimated at 1.3 million bags, based on shipments through June. West Germany, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and the United States have been the principal destinations. Exports in 1979/80 are expected to be somewhat reduced, as 1978/79 exports left carryover stocks at a fairly low level.

A credit of \$2.7 million has been approved by the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate, to assist in the rehabilitation of Kenya's cooperative coffee industry. The funds—part of a \$62 million package—will be used to rehabilitate 400 coffee processing plants, construct 14 new plants and 50 mechanical dryers, and improve training facilities for the factory staff.

Asia and Oceania

Coffee production in Asia and Oceania totaled 7.7 million bags in 1979/80, down from 8 million bags in the preceding season, but more than 1 million bags higher than the first estimate. Similarly, exportable production for 1979/80 as well as 1978/79 has been revised upwards to 5.2 million and 5.9 million bags, respectively. Almost all the change resulted from substantially higher exports by Indonesia during April-March 1978/79, as compared with previous years, suggesting an upward adjustment in production levels.

Philippine production of coffee in 1979/80 is now estimated at 660,000 bags, or 10 percent larger than the 1978/79 outturn. Weather conditions through mid-August have been favorable, with adequate rainfall during the flowering period. Also, the major coffee areas have been spared by recent typhoons.

In 1978/79, approximately 600,000 bags were harvested from an estimated 89,000 hectares. The

total number of trees planted in 1978/79 is estimated at 82.5 million, 3 percent more than a year ago. In 1979/80, the total tree population is expected to reach 90.8 million, of which 80.8 million are estimated to be in production. According to the Coffee Growers Marketing Association (CGMAP), the return from coffee is much higher than from other fruit trees and growers are currently enthusiastic about expanding their plantings.

Exports of green coffee in 1977/78, almost all Robusta, totaled 215,671 bags with principal destinations being the United States—55,968 bags, Singapore—58,768; and France—23,400. Japan and other European countries took most of the balance. October 1978-April 1979 (7 months of the marketing year) exports totaled 130,186 bags, with 45,168 bags going to the United States.

One of the main objectives of the Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC) is to establish trade relations with socialist countries through protocol agreements. In 1978, the PITC concluded an agreement with the German Democratic Republic in which coffee is one off the trade items.

The Government, through the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), is encouraging farmers to increase coffee production by extending credit financing. Coffee is among the priority crops in the DBP credit program.

The Philippines submitted its request for membership in the International Coffee Organization (ICO) in September 1978.

Other Developments

While September signaled the end of further threats of frost for the year in Brazil, the approach of cooler weather in the United States and Europe operations of the "Bogota" group in the futures market tended to moderate any downward pressure on prices. Also, indicative exports of coffee during the 1978/79 marketing season have been substantial, keeping carry-over stocks in most producing countries relatively low.¹

¹FCOF 4-79

As of early September, the ICO composite price of green coffee (basis 1976 ICA) was around \$1.97 per pound (\$4.34 per kg), compared with \$1.90 per pound (\$4.19 per kg) for the month of August, and \$1.49 per pound (\$3.28 per kg) in May, just before the May 30-June 1 frost in Brazil. The wholesale price of a 1-pound can of roasted coffee in the United States during August was \$3.02, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics, up from \$2.95 in July, and 6 percent higher than the average of \$2.86 for calendar 1978.

U.S. imports of green coffee during January-July 1979 totaled 11.6 million bags, valued at \$2.03 billion, an increase of 11 percent in volume, but down 13 percent in value from imports during the first 7 months of 1978. Imports from Mexico and Central America during the first half of 1979 jumped to 34 percent of the total volume, compared with 23 percent a year earlier, while imports from Colombia rose to 21 percent from 12 percent. Africa's share dropped to 23 percent from 36 percent in January-June 1978.

According to Department of Commerce data, U.S. roastings of green coffee during April-June totaled 4,301,000 bags, down 8 percent from the first-quarter level, but 21 percent more than second-quarter roastings in 1978. For January-June 1979, roastings were 8,982,000 bags compared with 8,021,000 during the first half of 1978.

Green coffee inventories held by roasters, importers, and dealers in the United States were 2,361,000 bags on June 30, 1979, up 61,000 bags from March 31 and well above the 2,202,000-bag level a year earlier.

The Council of the International Coffee Organization is scheduled to meet in London, September 24-28, 1979. As usual, major agenda items include price levels and the supply-demand situation and outlook.

Information in this circular was prepared by William C. Bowser, Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, CP/FAS. Telephone: (202) 447-2252.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75, ANNUAL 1975/76-1979/80 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,416	1,276	1,331	1,490	1,764	1,600
CUBA.....	472	415	451	425	450	450
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	807	1,040	728	1,025	680	700
EL SALVADOR.....	2,549	2,530	2,968	2,400	3,000	3,000
GUATEMALA.....	2,187	2,043	2,613	2,350	2,600	2,700
HAITI.....	575	565	521	545	441	660
HONDURAS.....	712	636	601	1,036	1,100	1,150
JAMAICA.....	24	32	20	23	20	24
MEXICO.....	3,629	3,856	3,650	3,600	3,800	3,800
NICARAGUA.....	663	79	852	967	1,075	1,150
PANAMA.....	79	64	78	105	92	95
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	51	42	60	44	60	50
US-HAWAII.....	19	11	13	14	11	12
US-PUERTO RICO.....	208	191	145	197	200	175
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA.....	13,390	13,492	14,114	14,221	15,292	15,566
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	91	124	108	118	122	130
BRAZIL.....	20,380	23,000	9,300	17,500	20,000	22,500
COLOMBIA.....	8,120	8,500	9,300	11,050	11,300	11,500
ECUADOR ^{3/}	1,143	1,244	1,690	1,238	1,868	1,650
GUYANA.....	12	15	17	17	17	18
PARAGUAY.....	76	139	41	71	143	120
PERU.....	1,035	881	947	1,050	1,080	1,100
VENEZUELA.....	978	923	656	1,061	958	1,000
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA.....	31,835	34,824	22,059	32,105	35,488	38,018
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,528	1,180	1,112	1,121	900	1,000
BENIN.....	29	19	17	3	15	15
BURUNDI.....	391	279	359	285	387	360
CAMEROON.....	1,433	1,482	1,307	1,371	1,650	1,520
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE.....	185	150	166	164	180	180
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	13	28	33	46	40	40
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	113	90	90	80	90	100
ETHIOPIA.....	2,427	2,677	2,982	3,024	3,000	3,000
GABON.....	10	1	7	3	6	8
GHANA.....	59	56	70	40	70	70
GUINEA.....	79	23	39	25	40	30
IVORY COAST.....	4,280	5,264	4,867	3,320	4,667	4,835
KENYA.....	1,122	1,244	1,687	1,417	1,134	1,252
LIBERIA.....	79	84	156	137	133	142
MADAGASCAR.....	1,139	1,165	1,048	1,273	893	1,300
NIGERIA.....	54	67	50	46	45	45
RWANDA.....	324	434	531	362	311	380
SIERRA LEONE.....	131	64	168	77	217	146
TANZANIA.....	874	959	805	835	834	900
TOGO.....	172	151	177	82	150	120
UGANDA.....	3,265	2,214	2,464	1,868	2,000	2,200
ZAIRE (CONGO, K).....	1,385	1,072	1,437	1,279	1,300	1,300
TOTAL AFRICA.....	21,093	18,608	19,475	16,858	18,062	18,963
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	1,589	1,498	1,813	2,180	1,856	1,841
INDONESIA.....	2,425	3,049	2,824	3,241	4,652	4,200
MALAYSIA.....	84	135	125	121	142	145
PHILIPPINES.....	493	480	450	575	600	660
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	60	75	60	75	40	40
VIETNAM.....	55	60	60	65	70	70
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	52	45	45	50	50	50
TOTAL ASIA.....	4,761	5,345	5,482	6,307	7,370	6,946
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	27	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	556	711	700	626	680	700
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	583	736	725	651	705	725
WORLD TOTAL.....	71,663	73,008	62,059	70,142	76,917	80,238

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{3/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1978 in that country is shown as production for the 1978/79 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1977/78 crop. ^{4/} Beginning 1978/79 included in Indonesia.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements. Also, due to rounding, country totals may not add to area and world totals.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

October 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75, ANNUAL 1975/76-1979/80 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,265	1,104	1,147	1,305	1,575	1,407
CUBA.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	526	755	481	755	400	410
EL SALVADOR.....	2,382	2,350	2,783	2,210	2,805	2,800
GUATEMALA.....	1,924	1,753	2,315	2,045	2,290	2,385
HAITI.....	353	340	279	305	200	415
HONDURAS.....	617	530	587	929	990	1,035
JAMAICA.....	6	19	7	11	10	14
MEXICO.....	2,045	2,454	2,400	2,200	2,650	2,400
NICARAGUA.....	587	714	774	887	992	1,064
PANAMA.....	18	3	13	38	24	27
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	39	31	45	24	39	27
US-HAWAII.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
US-PUERTO RICO.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA.....	9,760	10,054	10,831	10,709	11,975	11,984
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	67	95	80	87	89	95
BRAZIL.....	12,536	15,000	1,800	10,000	12,000	14,000
COLOMBIA.....	6,716	7,100	7,900	9,500	9,600	9,750
ECUADOR ^{3/}	998	1,079	1,515	1,043	1,668	1,440
GUAYANA.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
PARAGUAY.....	53	114	15	45	116	93
PERU.....	801	631	697	800	830	850
VENEZUELA.....	305	220	189	271	178	200
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA.....	21,475	24,241	12,194	21,744	24,481	24,428
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,434	1,100	248	846	820	920
BENIN.....	28	18	16	2	14	14
BURUNDI.....	389	276	357	282	384	357
CAMEROON.....	1,407	1,455	1,281	1,344	1,622	1,490
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE.....	175	139	155	152	168	146
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	12	27	32	45	39	39
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	103	80	80	70	80	90
ETHIOPIA.....	1,137	1,011	1,049	1,135	1,100	1,200
GABON.....	9	--	6	2	5	7
GHANA.....	47	41	55	25	55	65
GUINEA.....	75	17	33	19	34	24
IVORY COAST.....	3,754	5,107	4,782	3,284	4,625	4,785
KENYA.....	1,097	1,224	1,644	1,367	1,083	1,202
LIBERIA.....	73	79	144	126	122	130
MAOAGASCAR.....	1,001	925	915	1,133	748	1,152
NIGERIA.....	14	18	--	--	--	--
RWANDA.....	322	430	529	360	309	378
SIERRA LEONE.....	126	59	163	72	212	161
TANZANIA.....	853	934	780	814	814	880
TOGO.....	171	150	176	81	149	119
UGANDA.....	3,243	2,192	2,634	1,838	1,970	2,170
ZAIRE (CONGO, K).....	1,253	920	1,270	1,112	1,133	1,130
TOTAL AFRICA.....	18,724	16,206	10,311	14,109	15,486	16,469
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	882	749	943	1,276	1,053	1,001
INDONESIA.....	1,488	2,033	2,010	2,722	3,868	3,184
MALAYSIA.....	--	39	39	--	20	20
PHILIPPINES.....	27	140	242	250	242	270
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	55	65	55	65	40	40
VIETNAM.....	25	30	30	30	35	35
YEMEN, ARAB REP.....	40	35	35	40	40	40
TOTAL ASIA.....	2,519	3,093	3,374	4,383	5,258	4,550
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	17	15	15	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	566	697	694	610	664	683
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	583	712	709	624	678	697
WORLD TOTAL.....	53,041	54,307	43,452	51,571	57,878	60,128

-- Denotes negligible, unknown, or not available.

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{3/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1978 in that country is shown as production for the 1978/79 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1977/78 crop. ^{4/} Beginning 1978/79 included in Indonesia.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements. Also, due to rounding, country totals may not add to area and world totals.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

October 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY MONTHS, 1975-79
(In bags 1/)

Month/year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 <u>2/</u>
January	1,851,613	1,664,327	1,994,147	1,682,045	1,747,330
February	1,656,028	1,743,377	1,706,674	1,574,583	1,353,257
March	1,534,871	2,311,082	1,839,178	1,707,452	1,630,811
April	1,448,487	1,636,324	1,824,133	1,556,739	2,036,535
May	1,365,017	1,546,394	1,223,533	1,345,237	1,618,619
June	1,735,631	1,863,977	1,136,816	1,249,290	1,617,283
January-June	9,591,647	10,765,881	9,724,481	9,115,346	10,003,835
July	1,625,743	1,909,138	755,821	1,315,844	1,596,934
August	1,867,525	1,636,634	695,029	1,123,721	<u>3/</u>
September	2,533,330	956,398	678,095	1,337,360	<u>3/</u>
October	1,783,726	1,012,923	635,077	1,901,294	<u>3/</u>
November	1,587,478	1,648,566	971,964	1,688,512	<u>3/</u>
December	1,299,058	1,858,301	1,347,223	1,650,700	<u>3/</u>
July-December ...	10,696,860	9,021,960	5,083,209	9,017,431	<u>3/</u>
Calendar year total	20,288,507	19,787,841	14,807,690	18,132,777	<u>3/</u>
July-June year total	16,512,100	21,462,741	18,746,441	14,198,555	19,021,266
ICO year total <u>4/</u>	19,066,887	19,938,313	16,373,216	15,846,535	<u>3/</u>

1/ 132.276 lbs. or 60 kilograms.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

4/ Year ending September 30 of year shown. ICO is International Coffee Organization.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census.

October 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of origin	Average		1977		1978		January-June	
	Mil.	Per-	Mil.	Per-	Mil.	Per-	1978	1979 ^{1/}
	bags <u>2/</u> : cent	cent	bags <u>2/</u> : cent	cent	bags <u>2/</u> : cent	cent		
Brazil	4.07	20	2.45	17	2.69	15	1.31	1.02 10
Africa and Asia	7.42	36	4.60	31	5.88	32	3.28	2.30 23
Europe05	--	.02	--	.01	--	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u> --
Mild coffees:								
Colombia	2.95	15	1.95	13	2.81	16	1.12	2.15 21
Other South America	1.30	6	1.15	8	2.17	12	.86	.98 10
Mexico and Central America	3.98	20	3.96	27	4.02	22	2.13	3.39 34
Caribbean61	3	.68	4	.55	3	.42	.16 2
Total Milds	8.84	44	7.74	52	9.55	53	4.53	6.68 67
Total World	20.38	100	14.81	100	18.13	100	9.12	10.00 100

--Denotes not applicable.

^{1/} Preliminary. 2/ 132.276 lbs. or 60 kilograms. 3/ Less than 10,000 bags.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

October 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE



AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

If you no longer need this publication, check here _____ and return this sheet and/or envelope in which it was mailed and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT
OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE
return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 59
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

7020 UNALCS A422 10026 0001
USDA NAT AGRIC LIBRARY CURRE-
NT SERIAL RECORD AL
BELTSVILLE MD 20012